

Newport Mercury.

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The Newport Mercury.

PUBLISHED BY

JOHN P. SANBOE

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-first year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and with but a dozen exceptions, is the oldest paper in the English-speaking world. It is a weekly of fifty-two columns filled with news and reading—editorial, State, local general news, well-selected, interesting articles from Europe, and household departments. Reaching so many households in the other states, the paper is a great influence, adding to its value.

Subscription, \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies 25 cents. Extra copies can be obtained at the office of publication at the various news rooms in the city.

Specimen copies sent free, and general terms given advertisers by addressing sub-

ject.

Local Matters.

THE OLD COLONY COMPANY

Its Phenomenal Growth within Term

of Service of one of Its Employes

On Tuesday last Mr. John H. das

completed thirty years of continuous

service with the Old Colony Bond

Company and during all this long period he has never taken any vacation, lost

over two weeks by illness. For these

times of labor agitations and like

this service is phenomenal and its

credit upon the corporation a

employed alike.

Since Mr. Jordan's connection with

the company in 1858, many changes have

taken place on the road, some of which

it may be interesting to recall. The

original Old Colony road which was

simply from Boston to Plymouth with

only 87 miles of track, first connected

with the Fall River road and came

the Old Colony and Fall River Railroad

and in 1864 the Newport road (be-

tween here and Fall River, but just

completed) was taken in and thence

became the Old Colony and Newport

R. R. Company. This next stage was

to consolidate with the Dighton and

Somerset road, between Somers Junction

and South Braintree, via Tinton, and the third consolidation with the

Capo Cod road, after which the

company returned to its original title

of the Old Colony Company.

It next absorbed the Boston, Clinton

and Fitchburg from New Bedford & Fitch-

burg, and the Framingham and Lowell

road, and last month its lease of the

Boston and Providence road was con-

nected.

Mr. Thomas Galvin.

Arbor Day.

Jane Stuart.

CITY COUNCIL.

A Resolution for Changing the System of Street Lighting Tabled After a Long Discussion—Routine Business.

The regular monthly meeting of the City Council was held Tuesday evening with all members present. The report of the Finance Committee for April was read and received and on its recommendation the following bills were ordered paid from the several appropriations:

City Alcove	\$ 230.16
Police and Vigilance	163.63
Fire Department	567.85
Public Schools	4,129.63
Streets and Highways	2,961.61
Watch and Police	4,024.40
Watering Streets	46.01
Repairing Thames Street	15.10
Main Sewer	15,405.00
Board of Health	1,391.39
Lighting Streets	177.49
Parks and Public Buildings	17.63
Salaries	1,922.78
Books, Stationery and Printing	82.68
Touro Synagogue Fund	400.00
Touro Alcove Fund	366.67
Board of Home Office	50.00
Burnt Grounds	8.00
Dog Fund	20.76
Incidentals	12.25
Freebody Fund	53.80

lighted with naphtha would be covered by the new light, to which Mr. Greene replied that the 750 lights recommended would take the place of every electric, gas and naphtha light at present in use. Mr. McAdam thought that the netting of wires which would be necessary over the streets at a height of sixteen feet would be a detriment, but Mr. Greene said that Brockton had not found it so.

Mr. Barker said, at the risk of being called a fog, that if the streets could be lighted to suit him it would be with gas and naphtha to the exclusion of electric lights, and, referring to Mr. McAdam's suggestion, urged its consideration. He thought running so many wires along the line of the streets at a height of sixteen feet would require the disfiguring of many handsome trees. "Our summer residents have never asked for more light, and are opposed to the electric light as I am."

Mr. Newton thought the matter of the utmost importance and that it should be well considered before making so radical a change. He called attention to the fact that it was the economy rather than the light which the committee had recommended, and said that while he had always claimed and still claimed that the city was paying too much for its lights he could not vote for inferior service simply because it was cheaper. He expressed some surprise that new bids had not been asked from the present system.

This closed the discussion and on motion of Mr. Newton the whole matter was tabled.

A resolution was passed appropriating \$200 for dredging the docks at the City Wharf, and \$100 for the proper observance of Arbor Day by the Street Light committee.

An executive communication, calling attention to a previous communication relating to the establishment of express charges, etc., and recommending that prompt action in the matter be taken, was read and received and referred to the committee on Ordinances. The Mayor announced the resignation of Police Officer Geo. W. Tuxor and his appointment of Chas. A. Wood to the vacancy. The report of the committee on Streets and Highways was read and received and on its recommendation the following improvements were ordered: Repairs to Chastellux avenue, at an expense not to exceed \$4,000; pipe sewer in Channing street and Hall avenue, \$1,000; pipe sewer in Simmon street, \$500; dredging at Long wharf sewer outlet, \$300; pipe sewer in Underwood court, \$200, and a culvert at the junction of Illis road and Whitehall avenue, \$200. Alderman Barker called attention to the fact that \$500 had already been appropriated for dredging the sewer outlet and asked why \$300 should be asked for now. Alderman Newton, as chairman of the Highway committee replied that he had no other explanation than that \$100 per day had to be paid the dredger and that five days failed to accomplish the necessary work which was under the supervision of the street commissioner.

The petition of J. N. A. Griswold, for the removal, by dredging, of the deposits from the Commercial wharf sewer, was referred to the Highway committee with power to act.

The report of the committee on Street Lights, with an accompanying resolution, was read and received. The report recommended contracting with the Newport Incandescent Electric Light Company—which was the lowest bidder—for 750 lights for eighteen months at 6-7-10 cents per light per night; the present gas and naphtha posts to be used, with an additional 250 furnished by the contractors, and the whole raised to a uniform height of sixteen feet; all lights to burn 408 nights, and the total cost to be \$10,200.00 per annum.

Mr. Hamilton said that he should want a better understanding of the subject before he could vote for so radical a change. He realized that the saving was a big item, but there was no assurance that the difference in service between the two lights was not even greater than that in the cost, and suggested that a section of the city be lighted as an experiment, to show what the change would be before taking definite action on the matter.

In answer to an inquiry from Alderman McAdam Alderman Greene, as chairman of the Street Light committee, said that, if the Newport Incandescent Company got the contract, the 500 gas posts at present standing would be used and that 250 additional ones would be furnished by the company. Mr. Greene then added "It is not my purpose to discuss the position the committee has taken in this matter. The question of lighting our streets has been discussed by this board and by the citizens generally, the great objection to the present system being the expense. We advertised for proposals in accordance with instructions received from the council. After receiving these bids we visited Brockton, where the incandescent light has been in use for the past year, and the evidence we received from the officials there was highly satisfactory, and we felt that while the city could be better lighted by the arc light, we would recommend the incandescent as it offered so great a saving."

Mr. Hamilton said that he agreed with the committee in many respects, but could not vote to contract for eighteen months for a light, the inferiority of which the committee admitted, without a further knowledge of the matter.

Mr. Barker wanted to know how much area it was proposed to light, and if the outskirts of the city now

SUPREME COURT.

March Term—Adjourned Session. The adjourned session of the March term of the Supreme Court opened at the State House Monday morning, Chief Justice Durfee presiding. The case of David Albro vs. James Hazard, executor, brought to test the validity of the will of Eliza Albro, late of Newport deceased, was the first called and occupied the most of two days. It was finally thrown out of court on the ground that the testator's grandfather, still living, being the nearest kin, the uncle had no right to contest the will.

In the case of N. Little & Co., vs. W. T. Tilley, defendant submitted to judgment in the sum of \$228.44, and in the case of Julius Oostenhout vs. Patrick McGowan, defendant submitted to judgment in the sum of \$708.10. In the case of Albert Hammatt vs. Eugene Sullivan, judgment for plaintiff for \$108.48.

Wednesday morning, on motion of Hon. Wm. P. Sheffield, a recess was granted until Thursday that the court and bar might attend the funeral of the late Judge Bradley, a former Chief Justice of this court.

Thursday morning the criminal docket was called, and the indictment against Frank M. Sherman for bigamy was not proved, and all the old indictments, 24 in number, were continued. Thomas Wilder, for assault with a dangerous weapon, pleaded guilty to simple assault and was sentenced to the Providence county jail for six months. William Riley, William Sullivan, Patrick Cooney and Peter Smith, pleaded not guilty to the charge of breaking and entering in the day-time, and the cases continued for a year for sentence with the understanding that they will then be discontinued if the parties behave. The cases against Jerome Cox and Virgin Jackson were continued. Thomas Carrigan pleaded not guilty to the charge of assault with a dangerous weapon and the case was continued for sentence. The case of State vs. Alfred H. Dennis was tried. A verdict of guilty was rendered and the defendant was sentenced to the Providence county jail for two months.

The cases of Susan B. Gifford, vs. Samuel Bateman, executor; of Geo. W. Flagg vs. John Gilpin; of J. S. Langley, administrator, vs. the Metropolitan Insurance Co., and of J. N. A. Griswold vs. George Webb were continued.

The following were admitted to citizenship:—Henry S. Eskildson, James W. Harrington, James Brennan, William F. Beattie, Dennis O'Leary, Charles Monteith, Michael Sullivan, Albert A. Graham, James Goldie, Timothy B. O'Connell, Andrew Hunter, Michael Manning, William J. Shea, Charles Cotter, William Kerr, Patrick J. Sullivan, Daniel Richardson, James Cotter, James Melvin, William B. Smith, Richard Reynolds, James Eagan, Charles F. Wooster and William E. Kerr. The case of Mahogany vs. town of Middletown was on trial as we went to press.

Natural History Society.

The annual meeting of this society took place on the evening of the 3d of May, the President, Colonel J. H. Powell, occupying the chair. Reports were read by the President, the Treasurer, the Librarian and the Curator, as to progress and work during the twelve months now closed. There had been six ordinary meetings held, at which twelve communications had been submitted. An educational course of nine lectures in Zoology had also been delivered during the months of January, February and March. The library was being considerably increased by donations and exchanges from both American and Foreign societies. The Natural History collections wanted more space than now available in their present place of deposit, the Block street Historical Hall. The financial condition of the society, as exhibited in the account submitted, showed a small balance to the credit side, but funds were needed for better display of collections, cases and bindings for books and other purposes. The Council could not report any marked progress in the society, the meetings in the way of membership showing a decided lack of local interest, but the small band of workers who had been the mainstay of the society in the past, still stood to their post, and the Council heartily thanked all those members for their faithfulness. The election of officers &c., resulted as follows:

President—Frank G. Harris. Vice-President—James French. Secretary—William Sharpe. Assistant Secretary—James McLeish. Treasurer—John Mason. Messenger—Duncan McLean. Guard—W. F. Smith.

Charles E. Lawton Post, No. 5, G. A. R. was duly inspected Wednesday evening by Assistant Inspector Geo. A. Pritchard. He found the books and accounts of Adjutant Hudson and Quartermaster Harvey in excellent condition, and complimented the Post upon its good work in the highest terms. Comrades H. D. Scott, J. I. Greene, David M. Coggeshall, Jr., and J. H. Littlefield, of Gen. G. K. Warren Post No. 21, were present and interesting speeches, music and singing followed. Comrade French presided at the organ.

The great officers of the Independent Order of Red Men of Massachusetts are expected in Newport next Wednesday, when they will be received and entertained. Wm. C. Shattuck, Tribe No. 6.

Rev. H. N. Jeter, pastor of Shiloh Baptist church, will administer the rite of baptism at the usual place on the Point at 1 o'clock to-morrow.

CITY BRIEFS.

Notices of Newport and Newports. Mr. J. N. A. Griswold has returned to his Newport residence.

Mr. Joseph Tuckerman has returned from Europe.

Mayor Powel has returned from his visit South.

John J. Carr is making improvements to his cottage on Everett place.

The steam ferry boat "Cannibal" removes her place on the Jamestown and Newport line today.

Mr. and Mrs. Theo. W. Whitney have returned to their cottage "Hilltop" on Carroll avenue.

Mr. John C. Stoddard has not improved in health as to be able to ride.

Mr. J. P. Kornochan, of New York, is in town the guest of Mr. Louis L. Lorillard.

Mrs. Alex. Van Rensselaer, of New York, has been at her Newport cottage on Beach View avenue this week.

Mr. A. O. D. Taylor and family have taken apartments at the Anthony house on Church street for the summer.

Rev. N. B. Thompson, formerly of this city, has resigned his pastorate of 25th street Free Baptist church, New York.

Mr. H. D. Spooner has recovered from his recent illness and is again able to attend to his business in the Gas Building.

Miss Phoebe A. Grimmett left town Monday morning for Richfield, Miami, for the benefit of her health. She is visiting her sister, Mrs. Fitis.

Rev. H. N. Jeter, of the Shiloh Baptist church, will leave Monday evening for three weeks' rest in Washington, Philadelphia and other cities.

Prof. F. M. Sison will open another term of his writing school on the 15th instant. See his announcement in another column.

The Lucy Hayes Division of Careful Builders will repeat its unique and exceedingly popular Mother Goose entertainment at the Opera House Monday evening next.

May Day was generally observed on Tuesday by stirring up the fires in the vain endeavor to keep warm. Field parties in search of the beautiful flower were scarce.

Steamer Herman S. Caswell will go to the Block Island route next week in place of the Geo. W. Daniels which will be hauled off for her annual repair.

Mr. Harry S. Mason opens to-day his new gent's furnishing goods business at 140 Thames street. It is one of the handsomest fitted-up stores to be found in New England.

Mr. Thomas S. Howard died at his residence on Spring street Monday, after a lingering illness, in the 65th year of his age. He was a well known and honorable citizen.

At the Second Baptist church tomorrow afternoon the theme is to be The Tenderness of the Divine Man. In the evening the subject will be The Pacific Northwest. Strangers are welcome.

Poetry.

(Written for the Mercury.)
Watching the Dancing.

BY MRS. LOUISE PERRY.

The bright chandelier, burning brilliant and
Gleaming, the smooth polished floor,
Lighting the faces, and youthful faces,
Of some eighty young people or more.
Beneath its soft glimmer, rich dresses shimmer,
Bright eyes and jewels are flashing,
Graceful forms line the wall of the modest
old hall.

While the music is sobbing and crashing.
They look very fair in their costumes rare,
But wear them in the same prices,
All in mind in the way of the present day,
With fashion's latest devices.

Sons with hair plaited high, towards that
Doubtless thinking to look still fairer,
Some loose, some confined, some in French
Sous twist behind.

In the way best suited the wearer.
A more brilliant scene than this, I ween,
Is not found in the fine work of art,
Tis a picture ripe with beauty and art,
With youthful glad young hearts.

Young men admire their own faultless attire,
In the ante room mirror's reflection,
And here and there a refractory
hair.

Before they go out for inspection.

There's a murmur and hum, their leader has
come,
With manner proud and stately,
He leads with grace or his lady love's face,
As they lead the grand march sedately.

Two and two they couple, and fall into line,
Smiling with evident pleasure.
Some keep time with the head, to their
feet's sober tread,

As they follow the even measure.

Up the center they come, two and two, arm-in-
arm,
With fluttering heads and spangles,
Without pause or stop they swing off at the
top,

And separate into right angles.

Down again now they go, on each side all in
row,
Carefully keeping their paces,
To the centre they've pressed, coming up four
 abreast.

And so on till they reach their places.

Going through the music, with a grace and
That proves a most pleasing feature,
Some show by their pace a natural grace,
Which others profit from a teacher.

The quadrille completed, some stand, some are
seated,
Some delicate few have their salts,
With it pressed to their nose, they sit in re-
pose,

And languidly wait for the waits.

Graceful and tall stands the belle of the ball,
Her face in powder half smothered,
In undulating waltz, by a waltz much too
brief.

Are neck and shoulders uncovered.

Through the crowded room now a young man
Dances with grace,
By the rule way he bows and pushes,
One feels that in truth he's a rustic youth,
That lives way back in the bushes.

One young girl sits apart, with sweet face but
sad heart.

Until now a young man has espied her.
He meant, I suspect, to atoms for neglect,
For he sets himself down close beside her.

The sad look has flown, when her eyes meet his

own.

There's no use the sweet hour deferring,
So his pardons passed before it is asked,

And now she is dimpled and smiling.

Now they rise one by one, the waits has begun,
As the scene is set in the mazy,
A revolving two go dashing through,
Spinning round as though crazy.

Now down the long room, like dust from the
broom.

On the clinging revolving pair,
Her nose pressed flat on his plowy cravat,

While he buries his in her hair.

In radiant mood seem this dandies and duds,
Through the thick of the throng they intrude
them.

Which perfumes falls back, to give them track,
For they go fast, though Satan pursued them.

I in a pleasing contrast, two others glide past,
Who in grace are rivaled by none,

They seem almost to float on the music's low
note.

Are slight the effort shown.

By themselves just a bit, two older ones sit.

Watching the scene with pleasure,
Till, regardless at last, that remark may be
passed.

They stand up to join in the measure.

Now this modest old pair, with half silvered
hair.

Join the dancers with measured tread,
As they circle around the music's low sound.

And recall the bright day that had been.

It may be perchance, they had met at a dance,
And the scene has recalled to him now—

His arm about, placed round her twenty inch
waist.

Nearly twice that circumference now.

When the scene with pleasure,
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And recall the bright

Traveler's Directory.

Fall River Line

FARES REDUCED.

New York, \$2.

For Special Limited Tickets.

Reduction To All Other Points.

Steamer Pilgrim and Providence in company.Leave Newport week days at 9 P.M. Sundays 10 P.M. Due in New York at 11 A.M. Connection with steam boat for Brooklyn and Jersey City on arrival.

RETURNING. New York from Pier 26 North, 100 feet of Murray St., at 5:00 P.M. daily. Sundays included. Annex connection with Brooklyn at 4:30 P.M. and Jersey City at 4 P.M. Eastward steamer touch at Newport about 3:30 A.M. and Providence in state room.

AS ORCHESTRA, each steamer.

J. E. KELLOGG, Gen'l Manager, Boston.

GEO. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Boston.

J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.

Carrying United States Mail.

Direct Route from Newport

TO

NEW YORK & PROVIDENCE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Steamer Eolus

Will commence Monday, November 7, 1887,

leaving Newport three times daily

(Sundays excepted).

7:30 A.M.—For Providence and Boston, due

in Providence at 8:15 A.M., Boston at 9:00 A.M.

also for Kingston, Waterly, Stonington,

New Haven, New Haven, and New

York, due in New York at 3:30 P.M.

10:30 A.M.—For New York by New York

Cars, with Drawing Room Cars from

Wickford Junction, stopping at Kingston,

Stonington, New London, Saybrook, New

Haven, Bridgeport, Norwalk, Stamford,

Darien, New Haven, and New

York, due in New York at 4:30 P.M. Also due in

Providence at 12:30 P.M., and Boston at

4:15 P.M.—For New York, connecting with

train leaving Providence at 11:00 A.M. via Providence

and New Haven, by 12:30 P.M. Fast Express

from New York, due in Providence at 5:00 P.M.

Boston at 7:05 P.M.

Leaving Wickford Landing, Connect-

with trains from New York and Prov-

idence, as follows:

8:55 A.M.—Leaving with train leaving

Providence at 8:00 A.M. and New London at

7:30 A.M.; due in New London at 9:35 A.M.

1:15 P.M.—Connecting with Express Train

leaving New York at 8:00 A.M. with

returning to Wickford Junction at 12:30 P.M.

due in New York at 4:30 P.M. Also due in

Providence at 12:30 P.M., and Boston at

4:15 P.M.—Leaving with train leaving

New York at 1:00 P.M. and Providence at

2:00 P.M. due in Providence at 3:00 P.M.

4:15 P.M.—Leaving with train leaving

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The Mercury

John F. Sargent, Editor and Proprietor

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1888.

Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, has declined to be a candidate for the Presidential nomination.

The Blair educational bill is laid on the shelf for the present. The New Hampshire senator seems to have a hand in educating the South.

The President has appointed one Melville W. Fuller of Chicago, a native of Maine, Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. He is said to be a good lawyer.

The Stonington Railroad has leased the Providence and Worcester railroad for a term of ninety-nine years. This puts all the railroads in this state into the hands of two corporations, the Old Colony and the New York, Providence & Boston.

The snow at the Profile House, White Mountains, is now four feet deep on the level, and at Range Lakes in Maine, it is said that it has not yet begun to settle. At this rate the summer visitors to those regions can have their ice cream, etc., without stopping to freeze it.

The U. S. Senate indulged in a sly debate on Tuesday, when Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, went for Voorhees, of Indiana, in severe terms. He showed up the Indiana Senator in a very unenviable manner, and reminded him in decidedly foul language of his corporatism and dishonesty in the early days of the Rebellion.

The Providence Telegram had better look out or its soundness as a political organ will be questioned by the party leaders. Of Dan Voorhees, the leading Democratic senator of the West, the Telegram says: "He was a double dyed copperhead and rebel sympathizer during the war and he makes himself both ridiculous and offensive when he denounces it."

Judge Charles S. Bradley, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, died in New York, on Sunday evening last. The Judge has been in failing health for a number of years and his contest for the representation to Congress probably hastened his death, as he was in no condition to undergo the strain of a heated political campaign. Judge Bradley was an able lawyer, and amassed an ample competency by his practice. Until the last year or two of his life he had always been adverse to holding office of any kind.

Some of our Democratic friends still complain that President Cleveland does not turn the "rascals" out fast enough. The figures, however, tell a different story. An exchange has summed up the matter as follows: The old Jacksonian principle, "To the victor belongs the spoils," has been the war cry, and to its principles the scalps of more than 43,000 Republicans have been taken and hung in the national wigwam. Mr. Cleveland has done as he promised, but as was expected. He has earned his salary. He has tried to suit the machine and has striven to please the Mugwumps. That he has nearly finished his arduous duties may be seen by referring to the official record of changes made, nearly a year ago, and since that time he has not been idle, by any means.

Offices. Numbers. Changes.

Fourth class postmasters... 43,609 40,000

Postmaster-general... 2,963 2,963

Internal revenue collector... 93 93

Surveyor of customs... 21 15

Collectors of customs... 111 100

Surveyors of customs... 32 22

Naval officers... 5 5

Appraisers... 36 34

Mint and assay office super-

intendents... 13 11

Assistant appraisers... 9 11

Internal revenue collectors... 85 84

Stamps and inspectors... 11 8

District attorneys... 70 70

Territorial attorneys... 30 22

Territorial judges... 5 11

Territorial commissioners... 18 15

Pension agents... 16 15

Surveyor general... 16 11

Local land offices... 231 193

Indian inspectors and spe-

cial agents... 10 9

Indian agents... 58 51

Land office special agents... 83 79

and large bull-dog."

Republican Convention.

The Republicans of this State met in Convention in Providence on Thursday and elected eight delegates to the National Convention. The delegates for this county were

Keween—Thomas P. Packham, Frank G. H. Hubbard, John J. Bailey, Packham, Robert Franklin, John F. Perry, Portsmouth—William F. Harvey, Alfred St. Asa.

Middletown—Liese Barker, James Anthony, New Shoreham—John L. Meehan, C. C. H. Meehan, New Shoreham—Jonathan Hart, A. L. Hamby, Jamestown—John H. Lander, Elijah Anthony, Little Compton—John B. Taylor, James H. Shaw.

Hon. Robert S. Franklin of Newport was made chairman of the State Convention and Col. F. G. Davis of the District Convention with Joseph T. Perry secretary. It was voted that J. B. Barnaby should again represent Rhode Island on the National Committee. For the officers and committee men of the Convention from this State, the following selections were made: Vice President, Olney Arnold; Secretary, George T. Brown; Committee on Resolutions, Jesse Maitland; Committee on Organization, Charles H. Page; and Committee on Credentials, Francis L. O'Reilly.

The Canadians are very liberal in their trade propositions. They offer reciprocity with the United States on a long list of articles, but examination of the list shows that it consists of hardy grains, fish, lumber and mineral products; in which the trade would be all export from the Dominion. They want us to open our market to them, but offer little or nothing in return. Congress will have to watch the Administration to prevent it from giving us away to our neighbors.

Judge Gresham, one of the numerous candidates for the Presidency, has held two Cabinet offices. He was appointed Postmaster-General by President Arthur, April 8, 1883, and served in that office till September 24, 1884, when he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. He held that office a little over a month, when he resigned to accept the United States Circuit Judgeship, which he now holds.

In the annual report of the New York Chamber of Commerce, an advanced copy of which is before us, we find most interesting and valuable financial information. In regard to the import and export of gold and silver in this country for the last nine years, the report shows that in that time we have imported \$304,700,000 of gold, and exported \$100,838,221, leaving a balance in our favor of \$183,860,820. In silver, we have sent out of the country \$88,510,000 more than we have received, which shows that we have not only retained our entire product of gold, but in the past nine years have drawn from Europe nearly two hundred millions of this metal, while we have found a market abroad for nearly ninety millions of silver during the same period. The report shows that there has been an increase in our circulating medium, that is gold, silver and paper, during the last fifteen years, of over one hundred thousand millions of dollars, and that in spite of the large accumulations in the treasury, the sum of gold and silver in circulation exceeds that of a year ago by nearly one hundred millions.

There is one Boston woman whose conviction as to the total depravity of hired girls are no longer subject to re-consideration. The other day she was informed by Bridget that a box of flowers had been left at the door for her. Being occupied at the time, the lady told the girl to open the box, sprinkle the flowers with water and put them on the ice, adding that she would attend to them presently. The box really contained a new spring hat, of which only the flowers were to be seen when the box was opened. The servant followed her orders explicitly, and the flowers were so thoroughly drenched that from a "perfect love of a hat" it became a limp and worthless mass of discolored ribbons and straw.

Children's Home Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Home for Friendless and Destitute Children on School street, Tuesday, the following board of officers was selected for the ensuing year:

First Director—Mrs. W. C. Cozzen.

Second Director—Mrs. Joseph Bradford.

Secretary—Mrs. K. Covell, Jr.

Advisory Committee—Messrs. Richard Correll, J. Truman Hurd, Darius Baker, W. P. Sheffield, W. A. Stedman, J. P. Cotton.

Board of Managers—Mrs. W. C. Cozzen.

Treasurer—Miss F. A. Peckham, M. C. E. Hammitt, Jr., Mrs. George W. Swinburne.

Mrs. George P. Wetmore, Mrs. William R. Franklin, Miss Theodore W. Woolsey, Mrs. Thomas Coggeshall, Mrs. William K. Covell, Mrs. John P. Sanborn, Mrs. Thomas A. Lawrence, Mrs. John A. King, Mrs. W. C. Ayres.

Honorary Manager—Miss Mary H. Newton.

Matron—Miss Gardside.

Assistant Matron—Miss Forbes.

Artillery Appointments.

Colonel Jem W. Horton, of the New- port Artillery Company, has made the following appointments of non-commissioned officers:

Sergeant Major—George W. Thompson.

Quartermaster Sergeant—Max Muenchinger.

Sergeant of Ordnance—Thomas H. Lawton.

Ensign Sergeant—R. H. Dwyer.

Right General Guide—R. W. Mitchell.

Left General Guide—Galen Davis.

Corporals—1st, Stewart H. Holm, 2d, Andrew M. Webster.

Marksmen—Oscar E. Peabody, Micah E. Web-

son, Buglas—George S. Bowen, Frank S. Patter-

son.

George S. Oxx will soon build for

Frederick N. Barlow, on the same lot

with his present cottage, on Broadway,

a two and a half story cottage 20x38

feet, with bay window, dormer windows, and basement and attic finished.

All modern improvements, including

stairway and bath room finished with

solid black walnut. Cost about \$4000.

S. H. Oxx, architect.

A warrant was recently issued in a

North Carolina town for the arrest of a

man for committing an assault "with a

gun."

Every Republican was not opposed to

equal rights?

and large bull-dog."

Wonderful Change of Fortune.

The story comes from Shamokin, Pa., that James Bailey, a miner, with a wife and seven children, went out on the National Convention. The delegates for this county were

Keween—Thomas P. Packham, Frank G.

H. Hubbard, John J. Bailey, Packham,

Robert Franklin, John F. Perry,

Portsmouth—William F. Harvey, Alfred St. Asa.

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The President has appointed one

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Mountains, is now four feet deep on the level, and at Range Lakes in

Maine, it is said that it has not yet be-

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visitors to those regions can have their

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freeze it.

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Telegram says: "He was a double dyed

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DOINGS AT THE CAPITAL OF THE NATION.

The Tariff Bill on the Docket.—An interesting Set-to Between Springer and Brewer.—A New Election Expense Bill.—The Two Thibaut's Pension Legislation.—The Trial by Juryman of the Unbath goes for the Kansas Senator.—The Kansas Senator Fires back.—Good Racing Weather Delights Congress.

[Correspondence of the Mercury.]

WASHINGTON, April 20th, 1888.
The tariff bill is the all-absorbing topic of Congressional debate, and people you never knew were in the House of Representatives, prior to this momentous overture, are bringing forth ancient history, dead arguments and bad grammar with a fecundity that is astonishing. There is one never dying beauty about the tariff; it has two sides, so that it can always be argued without convincing any one. Of course every member has long ago made up his mind how he will vote and is merely waiting for the conclusion of the oratory, to deposit his verdict.

Opposition—Springer and Brewer had it pretty well to themselves on Saturday. When I was a very little boy and was taken to see Congress because I was sickly and must be humored, and came away much weaker from the sight, I remember vaguely that they were talking about the tariff. I think Judge Kelley was talking that day, and according to the programme he will speak again this week on the same subject. This session of Congress, or rather the remainder of this session, is to be devoted exclusively to the preparation of campaign material.

Representative O'Brien's House bill to define the necessary and allowable expenses incident to the nomination and election of Senators and Representatives is occasioning considerable discussion. These necessary expenses are enumerated under three heads: printing, traveling, dissemination of information to the public; political meetings and conventions. The members of the committee reporting the bill agree that it would abolish many practices that "embarrass candidates and debouch electors." The committee exhibit a charming unanimity in knowing that the cost of coming to Congress at present is excessive. But with all this bill's great promise, there are not wanting cynical members who believe that the bill should also provide that the millennium immediately ensue that its enforcement be possible.

I saw Minister Phelps and Representative William Walter Phelps—not visited, by the way—at the Capital on Wednesday. Mr. Phelps, Minister to England, was dressed in conventional suit of sober black, wore mutton-chop side whiskers in the approved English fashion, and had an absent searching-for-the-Supreme-bench expression in his mild eye. But Mr. Phelps, of New Jersey, was arrayed as Solomon would be if he lived in this day; a dark, striped stock coat; wide light trousers; deep, red necktie; and banded hair. Yes, his hair did look too girlish for anything. And yet there is no true friend, no warmer enemy, and few brighter men than William Walter Phelps. He is a dude only in appearance.

Pension legislation is livelier than ever before in the history of Congress. The bill to pension the widow of General Ricketts at \$100 per month, amended by the House to \$75, came back to the Senate and went to conference committee on Wednesday. Those bills for the pensioning at special rates of officers' widows met considerable opposition from both parties. It is argued that the nation's debt is as great to the private's widow as to the officer's, and that one General's widow should not receive as much as a dozen of her humble sisters are allowed. A very hot fight may be expected when this bill comes back from the committee.

The Senate, during the delivery of Senator Voorhees' reply to Senator Ingalls last week, woke up and was really alive for awhile. Senator Voorhees made a very careful resume of Senator Ingalls' speech on the pension question. The effort was well sustained, and whatever one's politics may be, is worth reading as a literary production. How it will be regarded by the Senator's Indiana constituents is, however, an open question. Senator Ingalls has announced that tomorrow he will have something to say to the Senator from Indiana that will sink deep into his soul. The galleries will be crowded to bear what it is.

Acadian racing weather, a fine track and strings of horses fit to run for their lives are sufficient attractions to tempt a great many Congressmen to a few days absence from legislative labors. This week's racing at Ivy City—the Washington race course—brings out the usual crowd of old timers, together with some new turfites. Of course Senator Jon Blackburn is there, and although his Kentucky education leads him to back "blood" instead of "condition," and this makes sorry losings, there is only a faint twitching of the lips under his heavy moustache when his horse fails to win. Yea, as certainly, Representative "Archie" Bliss, of Brooklyn, with a knowing look and a big cigar, is on hand, ready to back his opinions. Then there are a number of new Congressmen who do not know so much about thoroughbreds, and who bet mildly. By lucky accident one in a dozen wins and is as happy apparently, in his consciousness of triumph, as if he had been unanimously returned by a delighted constituency.

J. B.

"SOZODONT" the whole world tries. "SOZODONT" which purifies the breath and mouth, and fits teeth. "SOZODONT" for which we cry, "Buy SOZODONT for what we sigh. This only SOZODONT we buy."

The Oracle of Sozodont is, in almost everybody's mouth. The people know that it purifies as well as beautifies the teeth. Hence, it is the standard Tooth Wash of the Period.

"Spalding's Glue" useful in every house.

Crafty men condemn studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

To the tree that gives the most fruit in the fall, comes the most blossoms in the spring.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

You are distressed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth; if you send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, the child will sleep soundly. It is valuable and safe. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, cures inflammation, allayes tonsil and enchy, and cures the common cold. It is safe for infants and children. The prescription is ideal. Hit to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is safe for all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

New Advertisements.



W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE. FOR
GENTLEMEN.

The only fine calf \$3 Seminole Shoe in the world made without tacks or nails. A stylish and durable as those costing \$6 or \$8, and having no tacks or nails to wear the stockings or hurt the feet. Made in conventional style, with leather laces. Price \$3. The best, Nano genuine unless stamped on the bottom. "W. L. Douglas \$3 Shoe, warranted."

W. L. Douglas \$3 Shoe, the original and only hand-sewed well \$4 shoe, which equals custom-made shoes costing from \$5 to \$9.

W. L. Douglas \$3 Shoe is unexcelled for heavy wear.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 Shoe is worn by all Boys, and is the best school shoe in the world. All the above goods are made in Congress, Rutland and Luce, and if not sold by your dealer, write W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

J. M. SWAN, Agent, Newport.

1-25-11

H. W. LADD & CO.

SILKS.

EMPHATIC SUCCESS

OF OUR

GREAT SALE

—OF—

SILKS

FROM THE NEW YORK
AUCTION SALE.

We knew the goods were wonderfully cheap, knew they included colors and qualities that were in demand and scarce.

That they were fully appreciated was shown by our immense trade last week.

The lot was large, but the prices make them tempting bargains, and good things go quick.

H. W. LADD & CO.,

Providence, R. I.

Town Council and Court of Probate.

PORTSMOUTH, R. I., April 9, 1888.
IT IS ORDERED AND DECREED that on and after the 2d Monday in May next, the Town Council and Court of Probate be in session, and it is ordered that previous notice thereof be published in two issues of the Newport Mercury.

WITNESS: PHILIP E. CHASE,
421 Probate and Council Clerk.

Old Magazines

—FOR—

5c. EACH.

Harpers, Atlantics, Popular Science Monthly, Blackwood's, Lippincott's, St. Nicholas, &c., &c., &c.

5 CENTS EACH

—AT—

CLARKE'S

People's Library Building.

WM. H. ASHLEY & CO.,

Reliable, One Price Clothiers of Fall River are showing fine lines of Men's Young Men's, Boys' and Children's

SUMMER AND FALL
* CLOTHING, *

* At prices generally lower than can be found elsewhere. Please to have you visit us.

WM. H. ASHLEY & CO.,

No 20 South Main Street,
51 Second Street, Borden's Block
Fall River, Mass.

YES YOU DO!

You want to know where to get the Domestic Paper Fashions, the best pattern made.

YOU WANT

To know where to get the latest styles of Jewelry, pins, ear-rings, sleeve buttons, &c. If you want

TO BE IN FASHION,

Buy your watches, clocks, jewelry, paper patterns, etc., etc.

D. L. CUMMINGS,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
146 Thames St.

100 Clocks, Watches and Jewelry Repaired.

Bank Statements.

REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE UNION NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, April 26, 1888.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts..... \$88,167.74
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured..... 1,987
U. S. bonds to secure circulation..... 150,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation..... 150,000.00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages..... 32,189.25
Due from approved reserve agents..... 6,351.84
Due from other National Banks..... 2,87
Real estate, furniture and fixtures..... 1,200.00
Current expenses and taxes paid..... 1,070.14
Banking house, office, etc..... 3,000.00
Checks and other cash items..... 1,222.25
Bills of other banks..... 4,244.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents..... 133.02
Franklin dollar..... 55
Specie..... 11,753.00
Legal tender notes..... 6,245.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasury (per cent. of circulation)..... 6,750.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund..... 1,500.00
TOTAL..... \$405,086.86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in..... \$15,200.00
Surplus fund..... 5,716.40
Undivided profits..... 1,061.50
National Bank notes outstanding..... 15,015.00
Dividends unpaid..... 1,130.25
Individual deposits subject to check..... 106,938.91
Demand certificates of deposit..... 125.00
Cashier's checks outstanding..... 420.00

TOTAL..... \$506,130.00

REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, April 26, 1888.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts..... \$223,540.00
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured..... 1,616.21
U. S. bonds to secure circulation..... 150,000.00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages..... 30,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents..... 10,043.45
Due from State bank and bankers..... 9,260.00
Real estate, furniture and fixtures..... 1,200.00
Current expenses and taxes paid..... 1,031.07
Banking house, office, etc..... 3,000.00
Checks and other cash items..... 2,211.37
Bills of other banks..... 6,685.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents..... 122.00
Specie..... 10,338.95
Legal tender notes..... 16,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasury (per cent. of circulation)..... 8,000.00
TOTAL..... \$506,130.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in..... \$120,000.00
Surplus fund..... 30,000.00
Undivided profits..... 12,197.97
National Bank notes outstanding..... 10,000.00
Dividends unpaid..... 160.40
Individual deposits subject to check..... 169,071.58
Due to other National Banks..... 2,410.00

TOTAL..... \$506,130.00

REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1888.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts..... \$370,001.33
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured..... 854.42
U. S. bonds to secure circulation..... 22,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents..... 7,038.13
Banking house, office, etc..... 6,000.00
Furniture, fixtures, etc..... 1,000.00
Current expenses and taxes paid..... 1,217.61
Banking house, office, etc..... 217.70
Bills of other banks..... 620.00
Nickels and Cents..... 118.15
Silver Coins..... 125.00
Legal Tender notes..... 20,010.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasury..... 1,125.00
TOTAL..... \$521,915.91

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in..... \$300,000.00
Surplus fund..... 27,480.00
Undivided profits..... 3,226.25
"Securing" notes outstanding..... 22,000.00
Dividends unpaid..... 2,003.00
Individual deposits subject to check..... 86,116.00

TOTAL..... \$521,915.91

REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF RHODE ISLAND OF NEWPORT, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, April 26, 1888.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts..... \$22,293.40
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured..... 100,000.00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages..... 115,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents..... 11,341.00
Due from other National Banks..... 591.30
Banking house, office, etc..... 10,000.00
Furniture, fixtures, etc..... 1,000.00
Current expenses and taxes paid..... 1,681.20
Provisions paid..... 7,100.00
Checks and other cash items..... 1,301.32
Bills of other banks..... 100.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents..... 170.00
Specie..... 637.84
Legal tender notes..... 280.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasury (per cent. of circulation)..... 4,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 3 per cent. redemption fund..... 10,000.00
TOTAL..... \$227,312.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in..... \$100,000.00
Surplus fund..... 27,480.00
Undivided profits..... 3,226.25
"Securing" notes outstanding..... 22,000.00
Dividends unpaid..... 161.00
Individual deposits subject to check..... 86,563.28
Cashier's check outstanding..... 12,000.00
Due to other National banks..... 6,675.00
Notes and bills re-discounted..... 6,675.00

TOTAL..... \$227,312.00

REPORT

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Farm and Family

Poultry Notes.

The interest in poultry is increasing in this section of the country, and as it becomes better understood is one of our most important branches of farm production. No business on the farm has been so fluctuating. There are in this section many abandoned poultry houses that have cost their owners many hundred dollars each, yet there are others who are erecting more substantial houses and who are more certain of success.

There is something queer about this poultry industry. When man keeps a little brood of fowls, say ten or twelve, and makes them profitable, he thinks he can increase his brood to one hundred or two hundred with equal profit. His reasoning seems perfectly logical.

If ten fowls will pay a net profit of \$1.50 apiece annually, why should not 100 fowls pay \$150, and 1000 fowls pay \$1500 annually? Whatever the figures are, these large broods do not pay the same proportionate profit as the smaller ones.

The trouble consists in supposing that 1000 fowls can be made as profitable in proportion as ten, and perhaps they could if one would give them the same care, the same room and range, and the same relative feed. The ordinary poultry keeper will not do this unless he makes it his business to attend to his poultry yards and houses as he would to any other branch of business. It requires intelligent management and extra care in every department to achieve success.

Thus if the beginner decides to take the fancy breeds and make his profit from the sale of fancy birds, that is one thing.

If he decides to take some standard variety, and depend on the value of eggs for hatching, that is another thing. Again, if he decides to raise chicks for broilers for the early market, he must make his arrangements accordingly; and finally, if he decides to raise poultry and eggs for the general market and for family use, he must select his fowls and arrange their quarters with that intent.

Which branch of the business one may take up, there are certain general rules to be observed. The three essentials are pure air, pure water and proper food. There is no animal that will pollute ten cubic feet of pure air as rapidly as a full-grown fowl. There is no animal that needs so much pure water according to its size, and there is no feature which excites so much discussion as the proper food for fowls.

For the first four weeks the young chicks need but very little food, and that should consist of bread-crums or crushed crackers, boiled eggs or boiled rice, and this should be given sparingly. Many a fine brood of young chicks has been killed by kindness or overfeeding. After the fourth or fifth week there is no better feed for a regular diet than whole grain of every variety. In cold winter weather a hot mash in the morning is beneficial, especially for laying fowl.

Vegetables are essential, especially in winter, for growth and development. On a well-arranged farm there is an abundance of material which may be utilized to this end. I find it profitable to keep a large tray and chopping knife for the purpose of preparing all the waste potatoes and potato parings, cabbage leaves and stumps, apples and their parings, and the like. It is much better to chop them up fine than it is to feed them whole. One hundred fowls will devour half a bushel of this food in ten minutes.

Of course there are some who have not this source of supply, and do not think it profitable to purchase vegetables for this purpose. Such persons should secure all the grass that grows about the dooryard and on the roadside, cut it and cure it, a little at a time, and pick it hard in a barrel or tight box. This makes impervious to the air, or nearly so, it may be stored away for winter's use.

On some cold winter day take a few pounds of this hay, run it through a hay cutter, then place it on the roof, give more roasting-room. An essential point in poultry management is to have the birds comfortable at night. They need rest and recuperation as much as animals, and if too closely crowded the effects will be shown in fewer eggs and greater liability to disease.

The little red mites will infect the hen-roosts in countless numbers on the approach of warmer weather. The chicks are four weeks old, feed them on egg-producing foods and continue to do so, and when your chicks are six months old they will show you good results in egg production. The whole business of poultry raising is one to be learned by practical experience and the most careful observation. It requires the closest attention to the most minute details.—[O. S. B. in Am. Cull.

Our Farmer Boys.

There is frequently recurring complaint from the farm, reached through the agricultural press, of the reluctance of boys to remain in farming pursuits, indeed sometimes even to enter on such a life. What is the cause of this restless spirit? Are country employments odious in themselves? It is appalling to note the young lives wrecked in cities; youths who strain every nerve and use every means to attain a profession, who just reach the threshold and then succumb, worn out in mind and crushed in body. Of the vast multitudes who year after year leave their country homes to seek fortunes in cities, how many succeed? The percentage is very small, even of those who find a moderate amount of success. Some lack ability, others endurance, and many do not possess sufficient strength.

From these remarks it must not be inferred that dull and weakly boys are by nature best fitted to remain in the country and become farmers. The ablest men mentally are none too enlightened, none too capable, to cope with the many difficult problems of agriculture. The land question holds the attention of Europe, and with our abundance of territory, as yet sparsely populated, we are not many generations distant from scarcity of land and its inevitable difficulties. The hardest part of farm life is its seeming monotony. We advise you the word seeming because farm life is more varied than is professional or mechanical life. The four seasons bring to the farmer varied occupations and varied pleasures. The journalist, the lawyer, the doctor, in their calling know no seasons; three hundred and sixty-five days annually are the working days of those who toil in the paths of the higher professions. Artisans and mechanics enjoy rest on the day in every week. Railroad em.

ployees generally obtain two, sometimes three, Sundays' rest out of ten months of the year. During the fierce heat of summer the public will travel and the railroad men, from the tiny newsboy to the general superintendent, must be at their posts.

Our counsel to boys is, before you decide to leave the farm for other work, seek information, and make as sure as you can that you are more fitted for city than for country life. To the farmers we would say, if your boys are overworked, poorly clothed, badly fed, and poorly treated, make haste to change and mend your ways. A bad employer gets an unwilling service. The best tempered boy can be made sulky; the most ambitious can be disengaged. When a boy is old enough to work for his father and when his work is satisfactory, he earns his pay as though he was a hired outsider.—[American Agriculturist.

The Capacity of a Barn for Hay.

The exact weight of a body of hay cannot be ascertained by measurement, varying as it will according to the kind of hay and the length of time it has been packed away. The rule is to measure the spaces to be filled with hay and multiply the length by the width and by the depth, all in feet, then divide by five hundred, which is the number of cubic feet commonly taken to represent a ton of average hay. Sometimes, owing to quality and condition, four hundred cubic feet will weigh a ton, when in other cases six hundred may be required.

Agricultural Notes and Hints.

Tramping upon the hay in the barn often causes horses to refuse it. To pass from the barn yard into the barn and walk over the hay leaves odors which are quickly recognized by the animals when such hay is fed to them.

When the udder of the cow becomes hard, a prolonged bathing of the udder with warm water is the best remedy. Use the water freely, and rub the udder during the application; then wipe dry. It should be repeated daily until relief is given.

An excellent insect destroyer is said to be alum water, made by dissolving a pound of alum in three quarts of water. If the alum water be added to white-wash it will not only improve the whitewash but will kill vermin in the poultry house when the whitewash shall be applied.

One good cow—one that gives a large quantity of milk—is more economical than two that do not equal her. The care of one animal is less than is required for two, while less space is also necessary. Every item that enters into the cost of keeping the cow increases the cost of the milk.

One of the strongest evidences in favor of dairying is the fact that but few, if any, farmers abandon dairying in order to turn their attention to other pursuits on the farm unless it be to raise stock. The value of dairying is not alone from the receipts obtained for milk and butter but also from the gradual increase of fertility of the soil.

Feces is the best preventive of disease in orchards and vineyards. If all the old wood be piled up and burned it will greatly lessen disease and insect attacks. It should be done early in the season.

Study well the fertilizer question. Learn as thoroughly as possible the relation of the chemicals contained in the soils to the different crops, compare notes, and supply the soil with the nutritive properties taken from it by cropping.

It will not injure manure if lime or ashes be mixed with it at the time of application to the land, as the rains will carry down the matter into the soil, which absorb the gases, but to add lime or ashes to the manure when it is in the heap will cause a loss of ammonia, owing to the chemical action of the lime or ashes on the manure.

The utility of windmills on the farms is now very generally recognized, and they are seen dotting hundreds of farms where five years ago none were to be found. A western farmer writes that with his windmill he grinds all kinds of feed, makes a good article of corn-meal and graham flour, shells corn, runs a feed-cutter and a twenty-nine inch wood saw.

If your space be limited thin out the flock. If they should crowd on the roost, give more roosting-room. An essential point in poultry management at night. They need rest and recuperation as much as animals, and if too closely crowded the effects will be shown in fewer eggs and greater liability to disease.

The little red mites will infect the hen-roosts in countless numbers on the approach of warmer weather. The chicks are four weeks old, feed them on egg-producing foods and continue to do so, and when your chicks are six months old they will show you good results in egg production. The whole business of poultry raising is one to be learned by practical experience and the most careful observation. It requires the closest attention to the most minute details.—[O. S. B. in Am. Cull.

Although the dairymen are gradually becoming educated to a knowledge of the advantages of pure-bred dairy stock, yet many of them require training in the art of butter making. To learn to make "gilt-edge" butter is equivalent to learning a trade, and millions of dollars are annually lost to our dairymen through imperfect knowledge in making butter.

Recipes for the Table.

SPICE BISCUITS.—One pound flour, three-quarters of a pound golden syrup or treacle, three-quarters of a pound brown sugar, half a teaspoonful baking powder, one ounce of mixed spice and cinnamon. Mix the dry ingredients, except the sugar, which melt with the treacle. Mix all into dough, roll it out, cut it into cakes and bake it in a stack oven a little brown. The biscuits harden as they cool.

STEWED VEAL.—Lay a knuckle of veal in a saucepan with two blades of mace, an onion, a small whole pepper and some salt, with two quarts of water; cover close and let it simmer for two hours.

MINCE MEAT PUDDING.—Butter and paper the mould, then put a layer of cake and a layer of mince meat alternately till full then add the custard, same as for demi-plum pudding.

PLUM PUDDING.—Pork and stone one pound of the best Malaga raisins, which put in a basin with one pound of currants (well washed, dried and picked), a pound and half of good beef suet (chopped very fine), three-quarters of a pound of white or brown sugar, two ounces of citron, six ounces of flour, and a quarter of a pound of bread crumbs, with a little grated nutmeg. Mix the whole well together, with eight whole eggs and a little milk; have ready a plain or ornamental pudding mold, well butter the interior, pour the above mixture into it, cover a sheet of paper over it, tie a cloth over the mold, put the pudding into a large stewpan containing boiling water, and let boil quite fast for four hours and a half. When done, take out your mold, turn upon a dish, serve with the following sauce: Put the yolks of three eggs in a stewpan with a spoonful of powdered sugar and a gill of milk; mix well together, add a little lemon-peel and stir over the fire until it becomes thick (do not allow it to boil), add two glasses of brandy and serve separate or it may be poured over the pudding and both served together.

How Unpleasant It is to see a beautiful child face disfigured with white and red spots, and zit and pimples, blisters and sores, and zit and when the young and innocent are laughed at and twisted in all such cases. Parents should give them that good and pure remedy, Sulphur Bitters, which will scrub and drive out of the body every particle of humor.—[Health Gazette.

MURRINS.—One pint of milk, two beaten eggs, two table-spoonfuls of melted butter, two table-spoonfuls of sugar, two

teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, one teaspoonful of soda, flour enough to make a batter that will drop from a spoon.

SUGAR CAKES.—Three coffee cups of sugar, five eggs and one cup of butter, very light and then add one nutmeg grated, flour enough to roll, one-fourth of a cup of water and two teaspoons of baking powder.

TRINAPIN SALAD.—Boil until the shells come off and the nails pull out, then cut in small pieces. To three turnips take six hard boiled eggs, rub the yolks to a powder with half a pound of butter and a table-spoonful of flour. Put this with the meat in a saucepan; season with cayenne pepper and salt; let boil one minute. Just before taking from the fire add a teaspoonful of vinegar.

HAM CROQUETTES.—One cup of ham, two cups of potatoes, one cup of bread crumbs, one table-spoonful of butter and one egg. Make in balls, roll in bread crumbs and fry in hot lard.

OYSTER PIE.—Make two rich crusts, bake them in a pan with a cloth between to hold up the upper crust. Stew the oysters; lastly, heat in two eggs and a spoonful of oyster crumbs. Lift the top crust and pour the oysters in.

GRAHAM GEMS.—Take one egg, two table-spoonfuls of sour milk, a table-spoonful of sugar, a table-spoonful of soda, a table-spoonful of salt and enough Graham flour to make a somewhat stiff batter. Bake in greased iron gem-pans.

FLUKE EGGS PLANT.—After peeling the egg plant cut in slices one-half inch thick, pepper and salt them, and lay one slice upon the other, leaving them to stand ten or twelve hours. Draw off the liquor, dip in flour and fry brown.

COCONUT COOKIES.—Three cups of sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, two eggs, one cup of grated coconut, two table-spoonfuls of baking powder, flour enough to make a dough; roll out, cut in shape and bake.

Waffles.—To make good waffles take one pint of buttermilk, one tea-spoonful soda, one table-spoonful of melted butter, one tea-cup of flour, the yolks of four eggs and a small pinch of salt; beat the whites separately to a stiff froth and add them the last thing.

Have the waffle tins well greased and very hot, pour in the batter and bake brown. When taken up spread with butter and keep warm.

MARROW PUDDING.—This pudding may be made in various ways, but it is best with half a pound of ladies' fingers, one cup and a quarter of a pound of beef marrow, chopped fine, a quarter of a pound of currants well cleaned, a half an ounce of candied lemon peel, a little nutmeg, a table-spoonful of powdered sugar, a salis-poonful of salt, and half a wine-glassful of wine or brandy. Put these on a dish and fill up with custard, having previously put a border of paste on the rim; about half an hour will do it.

CUSTARD PUDDING.—Make a border of paste on the dish and fill up with custard, grate a little nutmeg on the top. Any kind of fruit pudding with a custard may be made in the same way, by placing them in the custard and siftin some fine powdered sugar over before going to bake.

Omelette SOUFFLE.—Break six eggs, place the yolks in one basin and the whites in another; add to the yolks three table-spoonfuls of powdered sugar, one-half table-spoonful of flour and a little vanilla essence. Beat well together, whip the whites, beginning rather slowly at first, increasing by degrees until it forms a stiff froth; then add the yolks, very gently beating up the whites as you add them. Have ready a silver or plated dish (or what ever of either will do) and butter it well; place the mixture on it and put into a hot oven. Look that it rises, if so, run a knife round it, sift some sugar on it, place it in the oven again and serve when well raised, immediately.

RICE PUDDING.—One-half cup of rice, uncooked, two quarts of sweet milk, one-half cup of sugar, a little nutmeg and cinnamon. Put in the oven and bake two hours or more. Do not stir or break the top crust; if you stir at all lift the crust gently to one side. It is good warm or cold.

ICE CREAM CANDY.—Two cups of sugar, half a cup of water. When boiling add a tea-spoonful of cream of tartar dissolved in a little water. Boil for ten minutes without stirring, then add a small piece of butter and boil till it will harden in water, then flavor and pull.

ROLY-POLY.—Roll out about two pounds of paste, cover it with any jam or marmalade you like, roll it over and tie it loosely in a cloth, well tying each end; boil one hour and serve, or cut it in slices and serve with sauce over it.

BUTTERMILK CAKE.—One cup of buttermilk, one large cup of sugar, two-thirds cup of shortening, two eggs and one tea-spoonful of soda. Flavor to taste. By putting in mixed spices it would be good spiced cake.

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STEWED VEAL.—Lay a knuckle of veal in a saucepan with two blades of mace, an onion, a small whole pepper and some salt, with two quarts of water; cover close and let it simmer for two hours.

MINCE MEAT PUDDING.—Butter and paper the mould, then put a layer of cake and a layer of mince meat alternately till full then add the custard, same as for demi-plum pudding.

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Facts for the Guidance of the Public in the Selection of a Food Preparation. The True Interpretation of the Results of the Analytical Examination of the Ohio State Commission of the Baking Powder.—Dr. C. M. COTTRELL, O. J. Jan. 25, 1888.

To the PUBLIC:

My attention has been called frequently to the Royal Baking Powder Company's perversion of the official analyses made by the Ohio Dairy and Food Commission of thirty brands of baking powder. I had previously seen their garbled, false and misleading statements, however, and had published in the Ohio State Journal an article denouncing their statements and deductions as being most perversely false. I was at that time an officer of the State, however, and could go no further than simply to expose the falsity of their statements, and denounce their abuse of an impartial official paper. Soon thereafter, however, I resigned the commissionership to accept other responsible work.

I now observe that the Royal Company is causing the false and unfair statement to be published still more widely than ever in the local newspaper press, as a paid advertisement—it being so worded as to appear as a sort of semi-official document. Against such a false showing—against such imputations and impunity in perverting an official paper I protest; and now, as a citizen, free from the restraints of official impartiality, I feel free to give the true interpretation of the results of these analyses, it reflects upon the relative merits of the several brands of powder analyzed by the Commission.

The Royal Baking Powder Company, in comparing the analysis of their powder with others as to the amount of gas produced, drops the Cleveland's out of the list (doubtless because that powder was proven to be richer in gas product, or in leavening power, than theirs), and compares their goods with the cheaper and inferior grades of baking powder. But in comparing as to residuum left in the bread they include the Cleveland brand. And here in their falsification most glaring.

The slightly increased percentage of residuum in Cleveland's baking powder is due to the large amount of pure cream of tartar and bi-carbonate of soda it contains, and considered in connection with its richness of carbonic acid gas evolved by the baking powder in the process of bread making that determines the amount of baking powder residuum in the bread. The larger the percentage of the carbonic acid gas in the baking powder, the less residuum in the bread. Cleveland's baking powder contains more carbonic acid gas than the Royal; consequently, bread material leavened by Cleveland's baking powder contains less residuum than does bread material leavened by the Royal baking powder.

The State Chemist's analyses show the superiority of Cleveland's baking powder in the four highest qualities of excellence: 1st.—It is richer in cream of tartar. 2nd.—It is richer in gas product, or leavening power. 3rd.—From its use there is less residuum in the bread material. 4th.—It does not contain any unwholesome or offensive ingredient—such as alum, ammonia, lime, &c. The Royal contains ammonia.

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37 Custom House St.

Blank Books.

Wholesale or Retail, on hand or made to any

desired Pattern.

Book Binding, Paper Ruling,

Edge Gilding, Gilt Lettering,

Machine Perforating And

Paper Cutting.

H. M. COOMBS AND CO.,

HINDERS TO THE STATE.

341 THAMES STREET.

COAL

for general family use. Also

WOOD

prepared as desired.

PINNIGER & MANCHESTER,

PERRY MILL WHF.

2-24

NOTICE.

Preparatory to painting and renovating

store, and to make room for goods soon to arrive, I will sell a large variety of

Brackets, Frames, Framed Pictures,

Easels, etc.

until May 1st at a large reduction in price.

W. H. Arnold,

12 Broadway.

A Frightful Skin Disease.

Sufferings Intense.—Head Nearly Raw.—

Body Covered with Sores.—Cured by the

Catarrh Remedy.

MEERS, STEVENS & BRUNER, Monroe, N. C.

Dear Sirs:—I send you a bottle of CUTICURA SALVE, and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, for my son, aged thirteen years, who has been afflicted with eczema for a long time, and am sure pleased to report that he is now well. The treatment is simple, and the results are remarkable.

His suffering was intense, his head being

nearly raw, his ears being gone except the

grist, and his body being covered with sores.

His condition was frightful to behold.

He has now all disappeared, his skin is

healthy, and his body is strong and

robust. I am sending every day.

His sores are witnesses to this remarkable

cure, and the doubtless ones are requested to call or write

me, or any of my neighbors.

W. M. S. STEPHENSON.

Winchester, P. O., Union Co., N. C.

MONROE, N. C., Oct. 29, 1887.

THE POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.

Gentlemen.—I send you a bottle of CUTICURA SALVE, and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, for my son, aged thirteen years, who has been afflicted with eczema for a long time, and am sure pleased to report that he is now well. The treatment is simple, and the results are remarkable.

His suffering was intense, his head being

nearly raw, his ears being gone except the



RECLAIMED.

We once were factions, fierce, and wild,
In peaceful arts unreconciled;
Our blankets smeared with grease and stains
From buffalo meat and settlers' veins,
Through summer's dust and heat content,
From moon to moon unwashed we went;
Ivory Soap came like a ray
Of light across our darkened way.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

Copyright 1888, by Procter & Gamble.

WALTER B. HARRINGTON

RESTAURANTS

NO. 113 Broad Street.

Opp. Narragansett Hotel,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

COAL

GARDINER B. REYNOLDS & Co.

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Dealers in the best varieties of

FAMILY AND STEAM COAL

always on hand.

OAK, HICKORY, PINE AND SOUTHERN PINE WOOD

carefully prepared and delivered.

Evening Writing School.

Having done so well in my last class
I will open a Writing School in this
city on Tuesday Evening, May
15, 1888. Any person desiring to
take the course will please address
me at my home.

PROF. F. M. SISSON,

10 EXTENSION STREET.

12 LESSONS \$3
15th In Advance.

STOCKBRIDGE

SPECIAL.

For the quality there is nothing I
can say that will recommend these
goods better than the sale from year
to year. This year we have more
than doubled the sale of our Potatoes
Special over my previous year. Our
Corn Special we have already sold
as much as any previous year. Try
it. Also our Top Dressing.

MANURES.

—FOR—

Potatoes, Corn, Onions, Vegetables,
Top Dressing, Seeding Down and
Lawn Dressing.A. A. BARKER,
162 & 164 BROADWAY.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I.,
April 16, A. D. 1888.
JOSEPH S. ANTHONY and others present
to this Court a petition in writing, praying
that said Joseph S. Anthony be appointed Ad-
ministrator of the estate of
GEORGE ANTHONY,
late of Middletown, who deceased inter-
ested.

It is ordered that the consideration of said
petition be referred to the Committee of Five
of this Court, to be held on the 1st day of
May, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate
Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that
notice thereof be given to all persons interested,
by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*
once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALBERT E. BURDICK,
Probate Clerk.

4-21

Newport County News

PORTSMOUTH.

On Wednesday evening next a grand
social will be given at "Oakland Hall,"
music by the "New Hampshire Band."

Quite an accident happened in St.
Mary's churchyard a week ago to-day.
As Mr. Robert W. Anthony was ban-
soming some leaves, etc., in St. Mary's
churchyard, they got the better of him
and communicating with the handsome
hedge row made sad work with quite a
piece of it. Fortunately the wind was
light and help coming to Mr. Anthony's
assistance, what might have been a
more serious matter was averted. One
of Mr. Anthony's hands was severely
burned in the efforts to put out the fire.
The burned trees will probably
be removed at once and live ones reest
in their places very soon.

The public school year begins Mon-
day next with some changes in teach-
ers from last year.

Some of our farmers in their haste for
the first new potatoes for market had
their sets nipped by "Jack Frost" one
morning last week and some may have
experienced a similar fact this week, as
on Thursday morning ice was formed
a quarter of an inch thick.

MIDDLETON.

A large and very attentive congrega-
tion again greeted the new pastor at the
M. E. church on Sunday last. He ex-
pounded the scripture earnestly and
instructionally from 1 Cor. 2:9—"Eye
hath not seen nor ear heard, neither
hath it entered into the heart of man,
the things which God hath prepared
for those that love Him." All who
failed to hear this most interesting dis-
course lost an opportunity which can-
not be recalled.

There will be a meeting of the citi-
zens of Middletown at Town Hall, this
Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock to take
action in regard to the proposed Au-
tumnal Manœuvres. It is desired that
there be a full attendance.

TIVERTON.

An apron and necktie party was held
at the "Old House" at the Four Corners,
Friday evening, April 27. There
was a good attendance for this season
of the year. Between sixty and seventy
sat down to supper which consisted of
quahog chowder, cake and other
refreshments. The proceeds amounted
to about \$16, which is to be devoted
to the S. S. Library of the Congregational
church.

Friday morning as Eddie Smith,
youngest son of Thomas Y. Smith, was
going up the road on an errand, he was
attacked by a strange dog and severely
bitten on the arm. Dr. Nichols, of
Little Compton, was telephoned, but he
could not tell the results as the condition
of the dog was unknown. The dog was traced through the woods, shot
at and left for dead, on searching for
its body he could not be found, so it is
supposed the dog is still at large.

Mrs. Holder W. Wilcox left town Mon-
day for a short visit to Newport, where
she is the guest of Colonel and Mrs.
John C. Sezvay.

The school meeting of District No. 5
was held in the South School-house
Wednesday evening April 25, when the
following officers for the ensuing year
were elected:

Moderator—Samuel E. Borden.
Clerk—Charles R. Hicks.
Trustee—Greenwood Robertshaw.
Treasurer—John R. Hicks.
Collector—James W. Councill.
Auditors—Benjamin C. Borden, Chas.
T. Slack.

Mrs. Charlotte Wilbur, of Fall River,
is in town the guest of her sister, Mrs.
Christopher White.

Miss Annie E. Brown has returned
from her visit to Boston.

Miss Fince Gray has been engaged as
teacher in District No. 8.

Miss Faries returned from Warren
Monday morning to resume her duties
as teacher in District No. 1.

William A. Peck has been engaged as
clerk in George C. Manchester's store,
Stone Bridge.

At a public auction the house and
nine acres of land, known as the Sher-
man place, was sold to Charles A. Ham-
by for \$450; also twenty acres of wood-
land for \$905, and thirteen acres of
woodland to Edward B. Hamby for
\$350, being part of the estate of the late
Charles Hamby.

The Rev. William D. Hart, of Little
Compton, exchanged pulpits with Rev.
G. W. Lawrence, Sunday, April 23.

Mrs. Charles E. Manchester has a
very handsome maiden hair fern which
measures between 50 and 60 inches in
circumference.

Last week Mr. Benjamin C. Sherman
met with an accident by the falling of
an immense rock whilst working in a
cellar on the Fish road. It required the
exertions of five men to extricate him
from his perilous position. It is said
that had the rock, which is sup-
posed to weigh about five tons, moved
a little further, Mr. Sherman must have
been instantly killed.

LITTLE COMPTON.

A Christian Endeavor Society was
formed by the young people connected
with the Congregational Church some
weeks since. The following are the list
of officers:

President—Joseph D. Alden.
Vice President—Geo. L. Burgess.
Secretary—Mrs. Thomas Briggs.
Treasurer—Miss Clara P. Simmons.
Committees—Look out: Mrs. Thos.
Briggs, Chairman; Miss Delia M.
Briggs, Nellie M. Wilbourn, Erastus L.
Bailey.

Social: Mrs. W. D. Hart, Chairman;
Mrs. Geo. L. Burgess, Miss Clara P.
Simmons, Miss Leonora W. Chase.

Prayer Meeting: Rev. W. D. Hart,
Chairman; Geo. L. Burgess, Mrs. F. N.
Brownell.

There were present 20 active mem-
bers, who pledge themselves to take a
part in the meetings and to be in attend-
ance every time, unless absence is ab-
solutely necessary. Of associate mem-
bers there are seven, who also pledge
themselves to attend all the meetings.

The affiliated members number five,

they are willing to help bear the
expenses of the Society. The Look out
Committee is for the purpose of looking
up new members.

An apron and necktie party was held
at the Electra Hall, Adamsville, Wed-
nesday, April 25; Supper was served
during the evening to a large company.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MAY STANDARD TIME.

Sun | Sat | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Eve

5 Sat..... 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 30

6 Sun..... 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 31

7 Mon..... 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 25

8 Tues..... 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 24

9 Wed..... 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 23

10 Thurs.... 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 22

11 Fri..... 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 21

12 Sat..... 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 20

13 Sun..... 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 29

14 Mon..... 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 28

15 Tues.... 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 27

16 Wed.... 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 26

17 Thurs.... 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 25

18 Fri..... 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 24

19 Sat..... 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 23

20 Sun..... 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 22

21 Mon..... 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 21

22 Tues.... 30 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 20

23 Wed.... 31 30 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19

24 Thurs.... 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 18

25 Fri..... 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 17

26 Sat..... 3 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 16

27 Sun..... 4 3 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 15

28 Mon..... 5 4 3 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 14

29 Tues.... 6 5 4 3 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 13

30 Wed.... 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 12

31 Thurs.... 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 1 1 1 1 11

1 Fri..... 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 1 1 1 10

2 Sat..... 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 1 1 9

3 Sun..... 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 1 8

4 Mon..... 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 7

5 Tues.... 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 6

6 Wed.... 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 5

7 Thurs.... 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

8 Fri..... 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5

9 Sat..... 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6

10 Sun..... 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7

11 Mon..... 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8

12 Tues.... 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9

13 Wed.... 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10

14 Thurs.... 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11

15 Fri..... 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12